DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 197 834 PS 011 969

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TITLE Life Span Personality Stability in Sibling Statuses.
INSTITUTION California Univ., Berkeley.
SPONS AGENCY Public Health Service (DHEW), Rockville, Md.
PUB DATE Apr 81
GRANT USPH3-HD-03617
NOTE 55p.: Paper presented at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development (Boston, MA, April 2-5, 1981).

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Adolescents: Age Differences: Birth Order: Females: Longitudinal Studies: Males: *Middle Aged Adults: *Personality Change: *Personality Development: Sex Differences: *Siblings: *Young Adults

ABSTRACT

Personality stability and change in sibling status in the one- and two-child-family are examined in this Study. Q-sort data were analyzed for the same 33 male and 34 female subjects during four periods of their lives-- early and late adolescence and early and middle adulthood. Results indicate that stability of personality was greatest during adolescence, followed by adulthood and then late adolescence/young adulthood. Greatest life-long stability in personality occurred for only-child males and only-child females as compared to those with siblings. For those subjects with siblings, birth order was more influential than the sex of the sibling in determining personality stability. Specifically, personality stability was greatest for first born girls and second born boys. These sibling influences were most evident in adolescence. (Author/MP)

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ED197834

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Abstract

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The present study examines stability and change in personality in the sibling statuses in the one and two child families. Q-sort data was analyzed for the same 33 male and 34 female Ss during early and late adolescence and early and middle adulthood, (4 periods) in the Institute of Human Development studies. Results indicate greater personality consistency for adolescence in all groups, secondly adulthood, and finally late adolescent-young adulthood. Greatest life-long stability in personality occurred for only males and only females as compared with those with siblings. Birth order was more influential than sibling sex status, generally, and life consistency was greatest for first born girls and second born boys. Sibling influences are greatest in adolescence rather than adulthood.

FEB 1 6 1981

I am grateful to Paul Mussen and Marjorie Honzik for making this study possible. The data for this study was made possible by USPHS Grant HD 03617 to the Institute of Human Development, University of California, Berkeley.

I. Statement of the problem.

In a body of some 800 studies of ordinal position and sibling sex status influences, none has literally adressed itself to the same sibling subjects throughout the life span and the changing influence of borness, sex, and sex of sibling by developmental status. The present study examines the personologic concomitants of change in sibling influences from early adolescence through middle age. It is assumed that the results reported here will provide a means of assessing the credence to be assigned the multitude of studies of sibling associations gathered primarily via the cross-sectional method. The results, in addition, will provide some evidence regarding personality stability and change in sibling statuses with the same subjects over long periods of time.

II. Subjects and procedures.

The subjects comprising the sample were 33 male and 34 female members of the one and two child families in the Berkeley Guidance and the Oakland Growth studies at the Institute of Human Development, University of California, Berkeley. The studies initiated in 1920's and continuing to the present time (cf., Jones, Bayley, Macfarlane, & Honzik, 1971) provide a remarkable array of physical, social, and psychological measures on the same subjects over the course of a lifetime. With such a vast array of data, the present results focus on an examination of Q-sort data obtained on the same sibling subjects at early adolescence (A), late adolescence (B), early adulthood (C), and middle adulthood (D). Two independent clinical assessors employed at each stage for each subject had available the subject, and all the data (measures, interviews, etc.) for that subject at the point in time in which the Q-sort was used

(cf., Block, 1961; 1971). Correlational analyses of the overall configurations and individual items over the four time periods by subject and by group were conducted.

The rate of attrition in longitudinal ventures tends to be high; thus, caution should be observed in interpreting the results of some single sibling categories (particularly MM2, F1M, and FF2).

As an added procedural note, extensive use of the Q sort at the Institute of Human Development, yielded 90 common items over the life span that were usable. Of those 90, only 67 were found to be sufficiently reliable to be employed in analysis with the following results.

III. Results

Table 1 addresses the question of personality stability over time. It presents the correlations of Q-sort profiles at early adolescence (A), late adolescence (B), early adulthood (C), and middle adulthood (D) by sibling status group, borness, and like-opposite sex sibling.

A. Personality Profiles over Time

As is evident, (1) greatest consistency in personality for all groups obtains for early and late adolescence (AB), then early and middle adulthood (CD), and finally for late adolescence and early adulthood (BC).

(2) Though sex differences do not provide significant differences, females appear to be somewhat more consistent at BC than males.

(3) Regarding the question of sibling presence-absence effects, generally for males, onlies (M) and first borns with siblings are more stable in profile over time than second borns at adolescence (AB). There are no significant differences between onlies and second born males at BC, both being more stable than first born males at CD. And finally, onlies and like-sex (MM) and opposite-sex (MF) males show no differences at adolescence in personality consistency;

onlies and opposite-sex male dyads are more stable than like-sex males at BC; and onlies are more stable than like-sex male dyads who are more stable than opposite-sex male dyads at CD. In summary, sex of sibling does not appear to be of great consequence at adolescence for personality stability. Onlies and boys with sisters are more stable than boys with brothers at BC. At adulthood, onlies are somewhat more stable than boys with brothers who are more stable than boys with sisters. For girls, there are no significant differences for sibling-nonsibling at AB; at BC, onlies and first born females show more consistent profiles than second born females; and finally, no differences for sibling presence-absence at CD.

Table 2 presents the results of an analysis of item-stability assigned by two independent raters over time. All items included showed a correlation coefficient significant at the P=.05 or less in order to be included. Thus, for example, if the item "dependable" correlated +.68 for the MlM sibling group at AB, this indicated that "dependable" was assigned a similar rating for members of the MlM sample at A and later, again, at B. Such a finding does not address the question of personality characterization, only the consistency of such assignation over time (whether high or low).

As can be seen from Table 2, for males, greater personality consistency occurs during adolescence. For females, the results are more equivocal with only a tendency of personality stability to be greater at adolescence. It is clear that only boys and only girls manifest greater stability in personality than boys and girls with siblings. First born males with siblings are more consistent than second born males with siblings. There is a tendency for males with sisters to be more consistent than males with brothers. For females, girls with brothers tend to greater profile stability than girls with sisters.

B. Sibling Statuses, Personality Ascription, and Time

The major question addresses itself to the personologic characterizations of the various sibling groups over time. One analysis examines a sibling status's apparent changes over time. Another, how sibling statuses compare with one another at each of the four life stages.

Tables 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, and Tables 4, 4A, 4B, 4C present the results based on personality ascription (scores of 7, 8, 9) for each S. If, in fact, the majority of the sibling group was so characterized, the item was deemed to be characteristic of that sibling grouping. Thus, for example, the majority (7/9) members of the only males (M) were assigned the item "productive" by both raters in the "certainty" categories 7, 8, 9 on a scale of one to nine of the Q sort.

A. Males

1. Adolescence: As can be seen in Table 3, first borns are characterized as dependable, high intelligence, masculine, overcontrolled, gregarious, fantasizing, and repressive, a characterization in concert with much prior literature (cf. Sutton-Smith & Rosenberg, 1970). In turn, second borns appear intelligent (not are), aloof, etc. Interestingly, at this stage, boys with sisters and onlies (noted for their feminine component in sex role identity) are viewed as "dependable," "thin-skinned," "verbally fluent," "feels guilty," etc. Certainly, this limited evidence suggests a profound personologic impact of sister presence at adolescence. Again, worth noting, only males and males with brothers are alike in "fantasizing," "concern with appearance," "bodily concerns," and "repressive."

2. Late Adolescence: From Table 3A, we see a confirmation years later of the cohering personality characteristics noted earlier: first borns are of high intellectual capacity, value independence, masculine, and repressive, while second borns are intelligent appearing. Most interesting, it would

appear, are the sex effects at this stage. Now, somewhat confirmed in their life-long characteristics, boys with sisters are quite similar in reflecting that association: concerned with appearance, dependable, productive, valuing intellectual matters, overcontrolled.

3. Early Adulthood: From Table 3B, one is impressed with the fact that adulthood predictably brings a diminution in the relevance of sibling effect variables (borness and sex of sibling). Except for only males (M) and second born males with older sisters(FM2), the other three male sibling statuses show less conspicuous similarities based on variables relevant to sibling sex status. First borns tend to be concerned with adequacy and are dependable, while second born males are productive and verbally fluent, but generally, the similarities are, at best, meager. Interestingly, sex of sibling appears somewhat relevant, with boys with sisters or less masculine sex role identity assigned dependable, verbally fluent, valuing intellectual matters, etc., but much more than this would be speculative.

4. Middle Adulthood: As can be seen from Table 3C, general characteristics of the adult male role rather than those unique to sibling status tend to occur: productive, values independence, dependable, ambitious, etc. Here, there is little illumination of the impact of one's borness or sex of one's siblings. A case might be made for the sister effect resulting in prides self on objectivity and ethically consistent, but the data, after all, is a bit skimpy.

B. Females

1. Adolescence: In Table 4 we see characterization of the female role overriding sibling differences, in a way. Thus, feminine, fastidious, concerned with appearance, and dependable, are characteristics of female sex role, not female sibling categories. Probably one of the most interesting outcomes is

the impact of brother presence on sisters and only females (with heretofore acknowledged greater masculine component in sex role identity). They are described as conforming to adult standards, repressive, poised, and productive. Borness seems not to be a paramount factor.

2. Late Adolescence: At this point, Table 4A reveals that first born females tend to be feminine, concerned with appearance, thin-skinned, appear intelligent, conform to adult standards, power oriented, fastidious, and compare self to others. Females with brothers are seen as gregarious, dependable, over-controlled, and arousing liking.

3. Early Adulthood: Again, as we saw with males, adulthood obscures sibling status similarities and differences (see Table 6B) with first born females seen as as arousing liking, productive, fastidious, seeking reassurance (shades of Stanley Schachter!), while second born females are hostile, concerned with adequacy, and introspective. Borness effects do occur.

4. Middle Adulthood: Table C, finally, provides evidence that first born females are feminine, sympathetic, poised, arouse liking, protective, warm, straightforward, giving, warm, socially perceptive, etc. Girls with brothers differ from girls with sisters in being protective and dependable. Notably, second born girls are concerned with adequacy and assertive.

Sibling Statuses: Life Span Change

Tables 5 through 5D present the personality ascriptions over time by individual sibling category. The question addressed in this analysis refers to how the individual alters with time: What are the consistencies, the changes?

Males

M (only males): Personologically, Ms are best described as valuing independence, dependable, masculine, productive, ambitious, valuing intellectual matters, power oriented, of high intellectual capacity. In adolescence (but

not later) they are overcontrolled, gregarious, repressive, and somewhat straightforward. In adulthood, additionally, they are characterized as status quo, other-directed, and priding self on objectivity.

M1M: From Table 5A, first born boys with younger brothers tend to be most homogeneous as a group during adolescence. Interestingly, they are characterized as repressive, possessed of high intellectual capacity, concerned with appearance, having bodily concerns, and somewhat masculine and gregarious. Fewer consistencies across time obtain, and one is gently impressed with a more negative cast to the descriptions.

M1F: There appear a number of lifelong consistencies including dependable, productive. More consistency at adolescnece such as masculine, overcontrolled, high intellectual interests. The borness (first) effects continue to show through as was the case with the first two categories (overcontrolled, productive, high intellectual capacities) as well as the sex effects (verbally fluent, talkative, overcontrolled, valuing intellectual matters).

MM2: The small N precludes much generalization, but one is struck by the absence of high intellectual capacity, overcontrolled, etc., and the presence of appears to be intelligent rather than <u>is</u> intelligent.

FM2: Again, the presence of a sister is accompanied by seemingly greater consistency over the life span. This sibling group is seen as appearing intelligent, ambitious, dependable, valuing intellectual matters, productive and verbally fluent. Most interestingly, this is the second born male apparently most affected by an older sister, and the characterization appears to "hold": dependable, verbally fluent, feels guilty, overcontrolled. Indeed, one is impressed with the greater consistency in personality during adulthood than in adolescence, an outcome consistent with the several studies of MF2s in childhood

and adolescence (see summary in Sutton-Smith & Rosenberg, 1970) in which their inconsistencies and conflicts during this period are apparent.

Females

F (only females: From Tables 6 to 6D, one is impressed with the structural similarity and consistencies of first born onlies. Like the only males, we see a great deal of consistency in personality across the life span, with particular emphasis on feminine, gregarious, repressive, poised, fastidious, productive, etc. At adolescence they cohere in conformance to adult standards, concerned with appearance, and self-indulgent. Rather remarkably, the only boys and only girls appear to be power oriented at late adolescence and early adulthood, a yet to be explained characterization. Is sibling absence a critical factor here in the realm of adapting to the external world without sibling models?

F1F: The counterpart of the M1M strikes one as far more consistent or stable across life than the former. First born girls appear more consistent and homogeneous during adolescence than later, marked by conformance, concern with appearance, gregarious, intelligent appearing, compares self to others, etc. Like only females, they are uniformly feminine, fastidious, and arouse liking.

F1M: The small N precludes much generalization, here, though they appear dependable, overcontrolled, fastidious and productive, a quite first-born quality characterization. Interestingly, early adolescence and middle adulthood find highly similar descriptions, protective, giving, sympathetic, poised, and feminine. One might speculate regarding the presence of a younger brother, the mother-surrogating flavor of personality description, and the positive, feminine qualities assigned.

FF2: With the limits of sample size, this second born girl does reflect expected qualities of independence, assertiveness, and concern with adequacy.

MF2: The girl with an older brother manifests some rather confirmed, stereotyped feminine qualities (dependable, repressive, sympathetic, gregarious, verbally fluent, feels guilty, overcontrolled, anxious, giving, and poised). Opposite-sex effects of the brother presence may be seen in productive, appears intelligent, and concern with adequacy. Again, of interest, for both FF2 and MF2, the quality "feminine" is absent where it was present in the characterization of all three first born girls categories.

IV. Summary and Conclusions

1. Greatest consistency in personality obtains for early and late adolescence; secondly, for early and middle adulthood; and least for late adolescence-early adulthood.

2. Females appear to be somewhat more consistent in personality over time than males.

3. Generally, first borns and onlies appear more consistent in personality over time than second borns.

4. Sex of sibling appears of less consequence at adolescence for personality consistency, though the presence of an opposite sex sibling tends to be associated with personality consistency with increase in age.

5. Stability of personality appears to favor boys at adolescence over girls as regards personality characterization across sibling statuses.

6. For Males, at adolescence, first borns are pictured as dependable, intelligent, masculine, overcontrolled, while boys with sisters are seen as dependent, thin-skinned, verbally fluent, etc., what appears to be a marked sex effect.

At late adolescence, first borns are of high intellectual capacity, independent, and masculine. Again, Boys with sisters are dependable, concerned with appearance, overcontrolled, etc., tending to confirm evidence of sex effects on personality.

At early adulthood, adult male sex role characteristics predominate, with little further illumination of sibling influences.

7. For Females, at early adolescence, female sex role appears to override sibling influences with characteristics of feminine, fastidious, dependable, concerned with appearance. A possible sex effect (having brothers) is seen in conformance to adult standards, repressive, productive.

At late adolescence, females are feminine, thin-skinned, concerned with appearance, appear intelligent. Opposite-sex effects may be seen in characterizations of power oriented, gregarious, overcontrolled, and arouses liking.

Early adulthood obscures sibling differences, but first born females are productive, seek reassurance, fastidious, while second born females are hostile, introspective and concerned with adequacy--borness effects, one might conclude.

Middle adulthood, first born females are feminine, sympathetic, poised, warm (expressive components), second borns, in turn, are concerned with adequacy and assertive (instrumental).

Finally, self- or intra-group comparisons over time of these sibling statuses reveal:

8. For males,

M: many consistencies throughout life span (valuing independence, masculine, productive, ambitious, values intellectual matters). Essentially, expected first born characteristics.

MlM: very few consistencies over the life span, most homogeneous at adolescence. Seen as repressive, possessed of high intellectual capacity, concerned with appearance, having bodily concerns. Some negative flavor in personality descriptions.

M1F: lifelong consistencies obtain--dependable, productive, etc. Many occur at adolescence. First born effects are conspicuous--masculine, overcontrolled, high intellectual capacity, etc. Sex effects, too, seem apparent, with verbally fluent, talkative, overcontrolled.

MM2: absence of high intellectual capacity, more the appearance of being intelligent. Few consistencies. Few first-born-type characteristics.

FM2: presence of a sister is accompanied by more numerous life consistencies (as for M1F)--appears to be intelligent, ambitious, dependable, verbally fluent, and other sex effects. Personality consistency in adulthood appears to be greatest (dependable, verbally fluent, feels guilty, overcontrolled), and the male subjects show greatest sex effects, as we might expect, when the sister is older rather than younger.

In summary, for Males,

a) presence of a sister is associated with greater life span persistence in personality characteristics,

b) sex effects are clear in opposite-sex dyads, especially with older vs younger sister,

c) onlies are more consistent over life span than are males with siblings,

d) first borness effects are somewhat clear cut; second born effects are less clear cut, more often than not, based on the absence of first born qualities.

9. For Females,

a) like the only male, only females show great similarity and consistency across the life span with emphasis on feminine, gregarious, repressed, poised, fastidious, productive. At adolescence, they confirm this being described as conforming to adult standards, concerned with appearance, and self-indulgent. Of interest is the power orientation in late adolescence and early adulthood.

b) Opposite sex dyads show sex effect rather clearly, though rather than through assimilation as Brim (1958) suggests, they appear to emphasize stereotypic feminine qualities (guilty, overcontrolled, anxious, giving). Effects are greatest with an older borther.

c) Onlies are more consistent over life span than females with siblings.

d) First born effects are rather clear cut (feminine, dependable, concerned with appearance). Second born effects are primarily, as we saw earlier with males, the exclusion of first born qualities (e.g., as we have seen, all first born females are assessed as "feminine," second borns are not).

In summary, evaluation of sibling effects over life span shows greater effects and consistencies earlier than later. Adulthood obscures or diminishes these effects, though sex and ordinal effects are, in some measure, retained. The evidence of this study favors the relevance of sibling sex status effects and their continuing impact into adulthood.

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Table 1

Q-sorts Over Time: Four Periods, Sibling Groups. Correlation Coefficients of Q-sort Profiles for Borness and Sex

Group	N	AB	AC	AD	BC	BD	CD
M	9	.54	.35	.37	.47	.41	.62
SEX							
M1M	5	.60	.16	.13	.04	.10	.43
MM2	4	.43	.23	.45	.42	.31	.46
M1F	9	.60	.27	.34	.33	.34	.31
FM2	6	.56	.31	.37	.43	.39	.56
BORNESS							
M1M	5	.60	.16	.13	.04	.10	.43
M1F	9	.60	.27	.34	.33	.34	.30
MM2	4	.43	.23	.45	.42	.31	.46
FM2	6	.56	.31	.37	.43	.39	.56
F	12	.60	.54	.31	.47	.24	.44
SEX							
F1F	6	.58	.37	.29	.37	.26	.45
FF2	3	.51	.28	.15	.17	.37	.51
F1M	3	.64	.60	.45	.68	.52	.65
MF2	10	.57	.41	.32	.33	.30	.49
BORNESS							
F1F	6	.58	.37	.29	.37	.26	.46
F1M	3	.64	.60	.45	.68	.52	.65
FF2	3	.51	.28	.15	.17	.37	.51
MF2	10	.57	.41	.32	.33	.30	.49

Table 2

Number of Stable Q-Sort Items (P=.05) Over Three Periods
Ordinal and LS/OS

Period	M_9	MI_{14}	$M2_{10}$	MM_9	MF_{15}	$\bar{x}$
AB	28	39	24	31	32	18
BC	20	14	15	13	16	10
CD	31	15	16	12	19	12
	26	23	18	19	22	

Period	F_{12}	FI_9	$F2_{13}$	FF_9	FM_{13}	$\bar{x}$
AB	35	21	29	20	30	17
BC	24	20	15	16	19	12
CD	10	29	32	22	39	14
	23	23	25	19	29	

Table 3

Q-sort: 7, 8, 9 Group Ascriptions Over Time

Early Adolescence

M_9	MIM_5	MIF_9	$MM2_4$	$FM2_6$
dependable		dependable		dependable
	hi intellectual capacity	hi intellectual capacity		
			appears intelligent	appears intelligent
masculine	masculine	masculine		
productive		productive		
			aloof	aloof
gregarious	gregarious			
ambitious				ambitious
values intellectual matters				values intellectual matters
overcontrolled		overcontrolled		
		thin skinned		thin skinned
fantasizing	fantasizing			
concerned with appearance	concerned with appearance			
has bodily concerns	has bodily concerns			
repressive	repressive			
values independence	self defensive	verbally fluent		feels guilty
arouses liking		talkative		rapid tempo
straightforward		compares self with others		proffers advice
cheerful		calm		
		poised		

Table 3A

Q-sort: 7, 8, 9 Group Ascriptions Over Time

Late Adolescence

M_9	$M1M_5$	$M1F_9$	$MM2_4$	$FM2_6$
hi intellectual capacity	hi intellectual capacity	hi intellectual capacity		
values independence	values independence	values independence		
repressive	repressive		repressive	
	concerned with appearance	concerned with appearance		concerned with appearance
masculine		masculine		
gregarious		gregarious		
responds to humor	responds to humor			
		dependable		dependable
		productive		productive
		values intellectual matters		values intellectual matters
		ambitious		ambitious
gregarious		gregarious		
			appears intelligent	appears intelligent
	has bodily concerns			has bodily concerns
		overcontrolled		overcontrolled
power oriented	communicates nonverbally	straightforward		verbally fluent
prides self on objectivity		arouses liking		feels guilty
skeptical		sympathetic		fantasizing
talkative		assertive		compares self with others
self-indulgent		cheerful		

Table 3B

Q-sort: 7, 8, 9 Group Ascriptions Over Time

Early Adulthood

M_9	$M1M_5$	$M1F_9$	$MM2_4$	$FM2_6$
dependable		dependable		dependable
productive			productive	productive
concerned with adequacy	concerned with adequacy	concerned with adequacy		
		verbally fluent	verbally fluent	verbally fluent
values independence				values independence
ambitious				ambitious
values intellectual matters				values intellectual matters
overcontrolled				overcontrolled
poised				poised
other-directed		other-directed		
power-oriented	repressive	self-defensive	distrustful	appears intelligent
hi intellectual capacity	giving	feels guilty		conservative
status quo	thin skinned			ethically consistent
basic hostility	basically anxious			straightforward
				fastidious
				arouses liking

Table 3C

Q-sort: 7, 8, 9 Group Ascriptions Over Time

Middle Adulthood

M_9	$M1M_5$	$M1F_9$	$MM2_4$	$FM2_6$
productive	productive	productive	productive	productive
values independence	values independence		values independence	values independence
dependable		dependable	dependable	dependable
ambitious			ambitious	ambitious
values intellectual matters		values intellectual matters	values intellectual matters	
prides self on objectivity		prides self on objectivity		prides self on objectivity
masculine	masculine			
giving	giving			
assertive	assertive			
satisfied with self		satisfied with self		
straightforward				straightforward
other-directed			other-directed	
		ethically consistent		ethically consistent
power oriented	gregarious	talkative	has bodily concerns	verbally fluent
hi intellectual capacity	wide interests	philosophically concerned		conservative
status quo	initiates humor			uncomfortable with uncertainty
aloof				

Table 4

Q-sort: 7, 8, 9 Group Ascriptions Over Time

Early Adolescence

F_{12}	$F1F_{6}$	$F1M_{3}$	$FF2_{3}$	$MF2_{10}$
feminine	feminine	feminine		feminine
fastidious	fastidious	fastidious		fastidious
concerned with appearance	concerned with appearance		concerned with appearance	concerned with appearance
	dependable	dependable	dependable	dependable
gregarious	gregarious			gregarious
conforms to adult standards	conforms to adult standards			conforms to adult standards
repressive		repressive		repressive
poised		poised		poised
productive		productive		productive
	appears intelligent	appears intelligent		appears intelligent
	overcontrolled	overcontrolled	overcontrolled	
talkative				talkative
	arouses liking			arouses liking
		sympathetic		sympathetic
self indulgent	compares self to others	protective	values independence	verbally fluent
interested in opposite sex	physically attractive	giving	skeptical	cheerful
fantasizing		feels guilty		status quo
				uncomfortable with uncertainty
				emotionally involved with same sex

Table 4A

Q-sort: 7, 8, 9 Group Ascriptions Over Time

Late Adolescence

F_{12}	$F1F_{6}$	$F1M_{3}$	$FF2_{3}$	$MF2_{10}$
gregarious	gregarious	gregarious	gregarious	gregarious
repressive	repressive		repressive	repressive
feminine	feminine		feminine	
concerned with appearance	concerned with appearance	concerned with appearance		
thin skinned	thin skinned			thin skinned
	appears intelligent	appears intelligent		appears intelligent
conforms to adult standards	conforms to adult standards			
power-oriented	power-oriented			
emotionally involved with same sex	emotionally involved with same sex			
moralistic			moralistic	
talkative			talkative	
	fastidious	fastidious		
	interested in opposite sex			interested in opposite sex
		dependable		dependable
		overcontrolled		overcontrolled
		arouses liking		arouses liking
compares self to others	compares self to others			
self-indulgent	poised	submissive	cheerful	productive
extropunitive	fantasizing	has bodily concerns	undercontrolled	feels guilty
self-dramatizing	uncomfortable with uncertainty	dependent	bothered by demands	
projective				

Table 4B

Q-sprt: 7, 8, 9 Group Ascriptions Over Time

Early Adulthood

F_{12}	$F1F_6$	$F1M_3$	$FF2_3$	$MF2_{10}$
	dependable	dependable	dependable	dependable
feels guilty	feels guilty			feels guilty
arouses liking	arouses liking			
productive		productive		
fastidious		fastidious		
seeks reassurance	seeks reassurance			
repressive				repressive
poised				poised
somatizes				somatizes
	basically anxious			basically anxious
		overcontrolled	overcontrolled	
		verbally fluent		verbally fluent
			concerned with adequacy	concerned with adequacy
			introspective	introspective
			basic hostility	basic hostility
gregarious	submissive	ethically consistent	values independence	sympathetic
power-oriented	expressive	ambitious	assertive	giving
has bodily concerns		conservative	fearful	
cheerful			values intellectual matters	
			compares self to others	

Table 4C

Q-sort: 7, 8, 9 Group Ascriptions Over Time

Middle Adulthood

F_{12}	$F1F_{6}$	$F1M_{3}$	$FF2_{3}$	$MF2_{10}$
productive	productive	productive	productive	productive
cheerful	cheerful	cheerful	cheerful	
ethically consistent	ethically consistent	ethically consistent		ethically consistent
sympathetic	sympathetic	sympathetic		sympathetic
feminine	feminine	feminine		
poised	poised	poised		
arouses liking	arouses liking	arouses liking		
protective		protective		protective
warm	warm	warm		
straightforward	straightforward	straightforward		
dependable		dependable		dependable
	giving	giving		giving
	evaluates others' motives	evaluates others' motives		evaluates others' motives
	concerned with adequacy		concerned with adequacy	concerned with adequacy
fastidious	fastidious			
talkative			talkative	
rapid tempo			rapid tempo	
	wide interests	wide interests		
	socially perceptive	socially perceptive		
	initiates humor	initiates humor		
	values independence			values independence
			assertive	assertive
has bodily concerns	feels guilty	introspective	somatizes	repressive
expressive		insightful	self-dramatizing	overcontrolled
submissive				basically anxious
satisfied with self				fearful

Table 5

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

M

(N=9)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
values independence	values independence	values independence	values independence
dependable		dependable	dependable
masculine	masculine		masculine
productive		productive	productive
ambitious		ambitious	ambitious
values intellectual matters		values intellectual matters	values intellectual matters
	power-oriented	power-oriented	power-oriented
	hi intellectual capacity	hi intellectual capacity	hi intellectual capacity
overcontrolled		overcontrolled	
gregarious	gregarious		
repressive	repressive		
straighforward			straightforward
		status quo	status quo
		other-directed	other-directed
	prides self on objectivity		prides self on objectivity
arouses liking	responds to humor	basic hostility	giving
fantasizing	skeptical	poised	aloof
has bodily concerns	talkative	concerned with adequacy	assertive
cheerful	self-indulgent		satisfied with self
concerned with appearance			

Table 5A

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

MIM

(N=5)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
repressive	repressive	repressive	
hi intellectual capacity concerned with appearance has bodily concerns	hi intellectual capacity concerned with appearance has bodily concerns		
	values independence		values independence
gregarious masculine			gregarious masculine
		giving	giving
fantasizing self-defensive	responds to humor communicates nonverbally	thin skinned basically anxious concerned with adequacy	productive wide interests assertive initiates humor

Table 5B

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

M1F

(N=9)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
dependable	dependable	dependable	dependable
productive	productive		productive
masculine	masculine		
overcontrolled	overcontrolled		
hi intellectual capacity	hi intellectual capacity		
verbally fluent		verbally fluent	
talkative			talkative
	values intellectual matters		values intellectual matters
compares self with others	straightforward	concerned with adequacy	philosophically concerned
thin skinned	arouses liking	self-defensive	ethically consistent
calm	ambitious	feels guilty	prides self on objectivity
poised	values independence	other-directed	satisfied with self
	sympathetic		
	gregarious		
	assertive		
	cheerful		
	concerned with appearance		

Table 5C

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

MM2

(N=4)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
appears intelligent	appears intelligent		appears intelligent
		productive	productive
aloof	repressive	distrustful	dependable
		verbally fluent	values intellectual matters
			has bodily concerns
			ambitious
			values independence
			other-directed

Table 5D

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

FM2

(N=6)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
appears intelligent	appears intelligent	appears intelligent	appears intelligent
ambitious	ambitious	ambitious	ambitious
dependable	dependable	dependable	dependable
values intellectual matters	values intellectual matters	values intellectual matters	
	productive	productive	productive
	verbally fluent	verbally fluent	verbally fluent
feels guilty	feels guilty		
	overcontrolled	overcontrolled	
		values independence	values independence
		conservative	conservative
		ethically consistent	ethically consistent
		straightforward	straightforward
thin skinned	has bodily concerns	poised	prides self on objectivity
rapid tempo	fantasizing	fastidious	uncomfortable with uncertainty
aloof	compares self with others	arouses liking	
proffers advice	concerned with appearance		

Table 6

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

F

(N=12)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
feminine	feminine		feminine
gregarious	gregarious	gregarious	
repressive	repressive	repressive	
poised		poised	poised
talkative	talkative		talkative
productive		productive	productive
fastidious		fastidious	fastidious
conforms to adult standards	conforms to adult standards		
concerned with appearance	concerned with appearance		
self-indulgent	self-indulgent		
		arouses liking	arouses liking
	power-oriented	power-oriented	
		has bodily conerns	has bodily concerns
		cheerful	cheerful
interested in opposite sex	extropunitive	somatizes	dependable
fantasizing	compares self to others	seeks reassurance	protective
	emotionally involved with same sex	feels guilty	sympathetic
			warm
	thin skinned		expressive
	moralistic		straightforward
	projective		submissive
	self-dramatizing		rapid tempo
			ethically consistent
			satisfied with self

Table 6A

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

FIF

(N=6)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
fastidious	fastidious		fastidious
feminine	feminine		feminine
arouses liking		arouses liking	arouses liking
conforms to adult standards	conforms to adult standards		
concerned with appearance	concerned with appearance		
gregarious	gregarious		
appears intelligent	appears intelligent		
compares self to others	compares self to others		
dependable		dependable	
	poised		poised
		feels guilty	feels guilty
overcontrolled	repressive	basically anxious	giving
physically attractive	fantasizing	submissive	sympathetic
	interested in opposite sex	seeks reassurance	productive
	emotionally involved with same sex	expressive	warm
			evaluates others' motives
	uncomfortable with uncertainty		wide interests
	thin skinned		socially perceptive
	power-oriented		straightforward
			cheerful
			values independence
			initiates humor
			ethically consistent
			concerned with adequacy

Table 6B

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

FIM

(N=3)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
dependable	dependable	dependable	dependable
fastidious	fastidious	fastidious	
overcontrolled	overcontrolled	overcontrolled	
productive		productive	productive
appears intelligent	appears intelligent		
protective			protective
giving			giving
sympathetic			sympathetic
poised			poised
feminine			feminine
	arouses liking		arouses liking
		ethically consistent	ethically consistent
feels guilty	concerned with appearance	ambitious	warm
repressive	submissive	verbally fluent	wide interests
	gregarious	conservative	introspective
	has bodily concerns		insightful
	dependent		evaluates others' motives
			socially perceptive
			straightforward
			cheerful
			initiates humor

Table 6C

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

FF2

(N=3)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
dependable		dependable	
overcontrolled		overcontrolled	
values independence		values independence	
	talkative		talkative
	cheerful		cheerful
		assertive	assertive
		concerned with adequacy	concerned with adequacy
skeptical	repressive	introspective	rapid tempo
concerned with appearance	moralistic	basic hostility	somatizes
	undercontrolled	fearful	productive
	gregarious	values intellectual matters	self-dramatizing
	bothered by demands	compares self to others	
	feminine		

Table 6D

Q-sort: Category 7, 8, 9 Ascriptions

MF2

(N=10)

Early Adolescence	Late Adolescence	Early Adulthood	Middle Adulthood
dependable	dependable	dependable	dependable
repressive	repressive	repressive	repressive
productive	productive		productive
sympathetic		sympathetic	sympathetic
arouses liking	arouses liking		
gregarious	gregarious		
appears intelligent	appears intelligent		
verbally fluent		verbally fluent	
poised		poised	
	feels guilty	feels guilty	
	overcontrolled		overcontrolled
		basically anxious	basically anxious
		giving	giving
		concerned with adequacy	concerned with adequacy
uncomfortable with uncertainty	interested in opposite sex	introspective	protective
feminine	thin skinned	basic hostility	ethically consistent
cheerful		somatizes	evaluates other's motives
emotionally involved with same sex			fearful
			assertive
talkative			values independence
fastidious			
conforms to adult standards			
status quo			